

 DAILY, Per Month
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 SUNDAY, Per Year
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 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year
 8 00

 DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscri publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Government and the Stockholder. Assistant Attorney-General JAMES M. BECK argued the case for the Government against the Northern Securities Company, as he argued for the Government in the lottery cases. From him, therefore, we may feel that we receive the ideas of law that at present prevail in the United States Department of Justice. Full official authority of right, belongs to the conclusions as to the effects of the Northern Securities decision which Mr. BECK on Friday expressed to the reporter of the Philadelphia Times:

"The court holds that the real policy of a railroad 'is controlled by those who own the majority of their stock, and that such individual boiders ' in a real sense determine all important corporate acts."

"The decision is also of first importance in holding that the mere ownership of stock in an inter-State railroad brings the owner in such direct relation with interstate commerce as to subject him to the plenary powers of the Federal Government with respect thereto. Perhaps this holding gives the decision its greatest importance.

In this aspect the lottery cases and the case just decided easily mark a new and most important epoch in the life of the nation. The lottery cases. which sustained the power of Congress to prohibit interstate traffic when prejudicial to the public welfare, and the Norshern Securities case, which subjects not only the immediate operation of every interstate road, but its very ownership through stock shares to Federal power, are simply inevitable re. suits of this centripetal force."

So the dictum at St. Paul subjects every certificate of railroad stock, or. for the matter of that, each individual share in every enterprise but the most primitive and restricted, to the supervision and control of the Government at Washington!

It is no wonder that, aghast at the consequences seen by his own clear eye to be inevitable, Mr. BECK counsels the amending of the anti-trust law, in order that the country may escape from that statute's inflexible and killing grasp. This policy was suggested by Mr. KNOX in his address at Pittsburg, wherein he affirmed the principle that the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution endows Congress with powers, unreviewable by the courts, which the mere development of industry in the Union makes unlimited and despotic.

Unquestionably some modification of the Sherman anti-trust law will have to be made, if there is no other way out. For ourselves we still hold to the idea that neither by the interstate commerce clause nor by the anti-trust act were the fundamental principles of our great legal system robbed of life in accordance with the views held by Mr. KNOX and Mr. BECK.

The Ritualistic Crisis.

The correspondence we have been printing concerning the extre which Ritualism has been carried in the Episcopal Church demonstrates, first, the passionate intensity of religious conviction which is behind the movement and, secondly, the passionate opposition which it has aroused among the Protestant party in that Church. The debate in the British Parliament which preceded the ordering of the Church Discipline hill to a second reading by a large majority afforded a like demonstration of feeling in the Anglican Church.

In the Nineteenth Century magazine

of London for April there are as many as four papers on the subject of Ritualism and the revolution it is producing in the Church of England. The first is by Lord HALIFAX, conspicuous as a representative and champion of the extreme Ritualistic party. He writes of "The Crisis in the Church," and his position is indicated sufficiently in his assertion that a remark made by the late Dr. NEALE, so famous in the Ritualistic movement of the middle of the last century, to the effect that " England's Church is Catholic though England's self is not," "sums up and explains the whole of the present tion." That is, according to Lord HALFAX, simply because the Ritualists are faithfully standing by the Catholic principle of their Church and they are ention, assisted by Jewish and agnostic allies. "Why," he asks, " has the Church of England been so eminently unsuccess ful in bringing men to the obedience of the Faith," so absolutely incapable of retaining within its fold, not only the great masses of its population, but alec a very large proportion of those who are really alive to their souls' needs and who care for spiritual concerns?" His answer is: " Because she has been so little true to her own principles; because abe has professed one thing and done mother " really hold to Church principles are in a minority," but for that very reason they must stand the more boldly and reso letely by "the Faith" and persist in demanding the only remedy for the state of things against which they proest, and that remedy is " to disentangle the existing relations of Church and date from their present confusion. se of that " a gradual process of stablishment has, in fact, been going on for a long time."

The prospect of complete disestablish ment, however, does not alarm Lord HALITAX. He seems rather to welcome We are on the eve of great changes. declares, and " the foundations are being shaken everywhere." "It is not unlikely that the question of disestablishment may be brought forward at no distant period," and he addasignificantly there is a movement toward reunion [with Rome] at home and abroad which

naust in the end bear fruit." The second paper on the subject in the touch Contury is by Lady WIMBORNE, and it presents very cogently and earn-

estly the Protestant side. "The conse quence of the continued growth and spread of Ritualism in our churches, she points out, " is that the country is in many places seething with unrest, and that a bitter feeling against the clergy is growing; " " is showing itself in indifference to religion in general, but it would need only a small matter to produce an open revolt." Accordingly, " the present position of the Church is one of the ut-most peril: " there are growing up around her, for the most part unheeded and almost ignored, forces which threaten to imperil her existence as the established Church of the country." The causes of the trouble are described by Lady WIMBORNE, thus:

"The Church is growing out of touch with the mind and intellect of the rising generation; it is losing that old English character which bound both clergy and laity together and made the Church a truly national one. All this is due to the importation of the foreign element, which makes Italy and not England its ideal and dream, which is seeking to force upon Englishmen a system from which their forefathers revolted, and which, no matter what apparent success it may achieve in certain directions, will never be accepted by the people of this country. England will never accept an Italianized form of worship, and the only result that will be achieved, if the influence of this party remains predominant in the Church, is what we see iready occurring, that the intellect of the country rill be driven into Nonconformity."

The Ritualistic movement Lady WIM-BORNE calls " a determined assault made by a well-disciplined and highly organized party on the fundamental position of the Church of England," " carried on not only in the most extreme churches, but by a systematic, insidious and gradual advance from point to point, with one definite aim and object in view." To stay this attack on the Protestantism of the English Church, she says, " the eyes of all are turning at this crisis to the new Archbishop; it is on his action to a large extent that the fate of our Church depends." Unless " the great middle Anglican party," the "moderate High Church party," which "saved the Church for Protestantism " at the time of the Reformation and to which " the vast majority of the laity belong," shall now range itself on the side of Protestantsm, the cause of the Church of England is lost," in the opinion of Lady WIMBORNE. and the triumph will be with the party which aims at Romanism within our Church, if not at reunion with Rome."

It will be seen that Lord HALIFAX and Lady WIMBORNE agree that the English Church is at a crisis and that its disestabishment is threatened. Coincidentally. as the correspondence we are receiving on the question of Ritualism bears witness, the storm is also beginning to rage in the Episcopal Church of this country.

Holland and State Socialism.

The economic and political consequences of the passage of the Anti-Strike bill by the Dutch Parliament seem likely to reach beyond the country immediately concerned. This will be evident if we look somewhat carefully at the new legislation, premising that in Holland one of the principal aims of the Socialists has been attained, the railways being owned and operated by the State.

The bill which will now become a law makes it a penal offence for any employee of any Dutch railway to quit work without leave, and, if the act is the outcome of a conspiracy or strike, it is still more heavily punished. Henceforth if an individual employee is dissatisfied with the wages paid or the hours of labor he will be at liberty to resign, and his resignation will be immediately accepted if the interests of the railway and of the community will permit. Otherwise the acceptance of the resignation will be postponed to a day named. In no event will the employee be suffered to subject his employer to possible embarrassment by quitting work before his resignation has been accepted. A concerted resignation on the part of several employees will be regarded as proof presumptive of conspiracy, and will subject them to arrest and trial under the new law.

One of two things will follow the passage of the Anti-Strike bill. Either the vehement agitation provoked by it among Dutch workingmen will presently subside, or the Hague Government will prove incapable of suppressing it with the police and military forces at its disposal. In the first event, the method of averting strikes successfully applied in Holland will be adopted in other countries where railways are owned and operated by the State. In the second event, the Hague Government may feel constrained to accept the offer already made by Kaiser WILHELM II. to cooper ate in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws. The offer was based upon the ground that a considerable fraction of Germany depends upon Holland for its commercial outlet, and that several German railways are connected at the frontier with Dutch lines.

It is obvious that if the protest of the Dutch proletariat against the Anti-Strike law prove abortive, and order is restored either by the Hague Government unaided or with German assistance, the future transfer of railways from private corporations to the State will be violently opposed by workingmen in all countries. They will rather bear the ills they have than fly to others of which they now know by report. In the United States, for instance, we shall be likely to hear no more about the Federal Government's going into the railroad or the telegraph business. In France, where the railways at certain dates in the present century are to become the property of the State, the workingmen may be expected to demand that, instead of being operated by the Government, they shall be leased to private companies. Everywhere the drift toward State and municipal ownership and toward municipal trading will be checked. What has been known as State Socialism will be repudiated by Social Democrats, who will see in it a step not toward the fruition, but toward the extinction, of their hopes. They will recognize that individualism

In case the Hague Government should be compelled to accept the military suppers tendered by the German Emperor, there is but little doubt that the property-

has some advantages, after all, and that,

short of the social Utopia dreamed of by

KARL MARK, it is the best practicable

owning classes in Holland will be inclined to look with favor on the suggestion that their country should enter the German Empire on the footing of Bavaria or Saxony. They would then have absolute assurance of their ability to uphold the legislation which has just been sanctioned by large majorities in the Dutch Parliament. We need not say that the exhibition of any tendency toward political fusion on the part of the Dutch would be welcomed with fervor at Berlin.

A Southern Woman.

We print to-day a South Carolina lady's story of her experiences as a rice planter on her own account, as the actual manager of two large plantations in that State. It is a story which is all the more interesting and instructive because it is told in a manner of charming simplicity and without a trace of self-consciousness or self-assertion. Independently of the information it conveys it has attraction for every reader by reason of that manner and as a revelation of a feminine character in which are manifested tender susceptibility and womanly sympathy no less than rugged courage in assuming an arduous task and persistency in overcoming heavy practical obstacles.

Mrs. PENNINGTON is of the type of Southern womanhood which reflected so great honor on that part of this country during the period of slavery and may be said to have been a generation peculiar to the social system at the base of which slavery lay. The executive and administrative experience acquired by Southern ladies at the head of households on the great plantations gave them a distinction among American ladies which since the overthrow of slavery has been demonstrated by many of them in the practical management of large estates like that presided over by Mrs. PENNINGTON and in other fields of enterprise usually believed to be beyond the sphere of feminine ability. The mistress of a plantation, with many negro slaves, usually so far removed from considerable social centres that in its superintendence individual resource was taxed to the utmost, was loaded with a multiplicity of practical details and duties of administration, and in the discharge of these she received an education as an executive officer which distinguished her among her American sisters.

Accordingly, when the Civil War, with its incident of negro emancipation, left the South inapoverished and its social system upturned, some of the most efficient and most important agents in developing the new prosperity now so abundant were Southern women who had passed through that severe school of training, had been reared under its influences or been moulded by its traditions resourceful, courageous, well-poised women, accustomed to command, tactful and self-reliant, yet at the same time endowed with the gentlest feminine graces and the most engaging feminine qualities

of character and disposition. The readiness with which Mrs. PEN-NINGTON assumed the heavy practical responsibilities, the risks, the vexations and the cares involved in her rice-planting ventures, and the sagacity, practical skill and indomitable persistence with which she has pursued them, are not less impressive than the beautiful spirit of womanly humanity and religious devotion to duty which is exhibited so unconsciously, so spontaneously, in her simple narrative. No trace of resentshortcomings she has suffered so grievously appears in the story. The feeling she manifests is rather sympathetic in its tender consideration of moral defects apparently inseparable from their inheritance as a race and from the conditions produced by the sudden revolution in their relations to those employing them. It is to such a spirit as Mrs. PENNINGTON'S that the welfare of the negro race at the South can best be trusted.

Mrs. PENNINGTON closes her story with the expression of a fear that " this is a dull letter"; but she may be sure that every one of the thousands of people who will read her story will find in it a human document of touching interest. and will see in it a revelation of a character in which are illustrated the best and highest virtues and graces of womanhood.

The New Defender.

The American Cup defender for 1903, Reliance, is now in the water. Length over all is her most noticeable feature. she being thought to be longer than the Independence, which was a couple of inches short of 141 feet. Carrying the overhang so far forward necessarily flattens the bow, and, consequently, a choppy sea with a summer zephyr will put Reliance at her worst, while a wind that will turn her over on her long, straight side will put her at her best. Salts and patriots may begin now to whistle for the breezes of August. Her canvas when all up will probably

be greater than even the mighty Constitution's. If her deeds loyally support the theories of her form and structure, the Re-

ever launched. Most dignified was Governor Opell's request to the State Commission in Lunacy for "information" on the irregularities dealt with in the bill now before him for bringing under his control all purchasing for the State hospitals. We trust that th mysteries of this particular bit of medicocommercial legislation will be explained to the Governor to his entire satisfaction.

The revenue cutters manage to keep busy, as appears from these reports of their doings. On April 4 the McCulloch took six men from a steamer wrecked on Point Bonita, Cal.; the Washington picked up two men in the Delaware River, near Philadelphia: on March 18 (the report has just been received) the Onondaga pic up a schooner damaged by a collision, and towed her to Norfolk On March 20 the Dallas found a schooner ashere on Round Point Reef. Plum Gut, L. I., and spent three days trying to get her off, succeed-ing finally. On March 30 the Tuscarora went out from Wilmington to help a schooner; but learning that the crew had Conemany adrift. After much manage-vring, the cutter drifted her hawner down across the bows of the barge; twice it slipped under the hulf of the dereliot, but third time the people on the barge

managed to catch and haul it aboard, and the Tuscarora towed the craft into Wilmington. This spring is no busier than usual, however.

PUBLICITY THROUGH THE CEN-SUS.

Remarkable Powers Over Corporations Already Conferred on the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer of this letter has followed with interest and approval your opposition to different measures by which it was proposed to pry into and make public the affairs of corporations. He ventures now to call your atten-tion to Section 7 of the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and to Special Schedule No. 6, issued Jan. 2, 1903, by the United States Census Office. Section 7 (referred to) relates to the establishment of a permanent Census Office, and it appears from the Special Schedule, that the Census Bureau has turned over to the United States Geological Survey the schedules connected with the census statistics relating to mines, mining, quarries and minerals. This schedule not only calls for the most detailed statements as to wages, salaries, supplies, royalties, rents, power, products, &c., but also demands the details as to stocks, bonds, dividends, assessments, interest, &c. The schedule also includes an extract from Section 22 of the act of Congress, March 3, 1890, making the neglect or refusal to give complete answers a misdemeaner punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It would appear from these facts that, so far as one of the largest industries of the cal Survey the schedules connected with the swers a miscemeanor punisascie by fine and imprisonment.

It would appear from these facts that, so far as one of the largest industries of the country is concerned, no additional levislation was required. It would also appear that the authority to pry into the financial affairs of certain corporations has been delegated to a bureau which has no immediate connection with or responsibility for financial matters.

gated to a bureau which has no immediate connection with or responsibility for financial matters.

The Geological Survey is made a "special agent" of the Census Office, and the only penalty which a special agent is liable to for disclosing information is the paltry sum of \$500, while a corporate officer who neglects or refuses to give complete answers may be fined \$10,000 and also imprisoned. As this schedule applies to gold, silver, coal, iron and, in fact, all minerals, it will be seen what a vast quantity of corporations are aimed at by this legislation.

New YORK, April 16.

The Cost of Living-82.500 a Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where, the that fortunate family of which "Cynic" writes who live so happily and com-fortably on \$2,500 a year? Won't he send

I am 23 years of age, a university graduate, and my friends regard me as quite a rising young man in business. I am paid \$4,000 a year. My wife has an independent income of \$500 a year, a total family income of \$4,500 We have two boys, 5 and 8. We live in a tiny house on an out-of-the-way street, for which I pay \$55 rent. In the summer we pay \$300 rent for a little house in the country. We have two servants. One is needed for the children alone, who must be taken to the Park every day, morning and afternoon. This forces my wife to do her share of the

We cannot give dinner parties, luncheons, card parties and other functions for from twelve to eighteen people, as does "Cynic's" lucky family. If we can pay the butcher and the milkman every week, we breathe a

and the milkman every week, we breathe a sigh of relief. Once we dared give a modest dinner party for eight, and I was months catching up. Never again!

Lucky head of the house, with new overcoats and clothes and hats and shirts every year! I have not had a new overcoat for four years. My last suit of clothes was bought last May and is not yet paid for. I have one new derby in the autumn which I wear until straw-hat time. I am the proud possessor of one slik hat of uncertain viatage. I would not own it had it cost noney. I won it on the Brestiential election. I have forgotten whether it was 1896 or 1900. I managed to buy a pair of shoes this week, the first since July last, when I indulged in a marked-down pair of frussets.

We are constantly in debt. I have not

At of show russets

Are constantly in debt. I have not alter on the built of rate summer I do the best I can to pay just debts, the new payors are constantly in debt. I have not alter on the payors in the lix payors are constantly in do the best I can to pay just debts, the new payors are constantly in do the best I can to pay just debts, and the lix payors are provided attendance with the payors are provided in the lix payors are provided for payors are payors. The payors are provided for payors are payors. The payors are provided for payors are payors are provided for payors are payors. The payors are payors are provided for payors are payors are provided for payors are payors. The payors are payors are provided for payors are payors are provided for payors are payors. The payors are payors are payors are payors a Lucky man of whom "Cynio" writes, who belongs to golf clubs and card clubs! I was dropped from my golf club long ago because I couldn't raise the cash to pay the dues, so I had to give up the only form of healthful exercise I had. This week because the rent is due, I find myself suspended for the lack of 20 from the only modest club in town of which I have permitted myself to be a member. This club was of great use to me in a business way because I met men whose acquaintance from a money-making view, to say nothing socially, was most valuable.

I do not gamble or smoke cirars. An occasional cirarette and perhaps a little whiskey before dinner are my only two indulgences. I have been to the threatre three times this winter, all three upon invitation, which cost me nething.

I have been to the threatre three times this winter, all three upon invitation, which cost me nothing.

Perhaps some readers will ask: Does he pay any bills at all? To-morrow my office will pay me \$60, my weekly stipend. On Monday if I have \$2 left for car fares for the week I shall be happy. For rent goes \$55-I am behind ten days—one servant must have \$15: I owe \$5 borrowed through the week to pay for food at home, because we always pay cash to tradespeople to get what little advantace we can from that: the milk bill—\$12—is overdue and must be paid. That is \$57. We have \$16 live upon until next Saturday, when another \$90 will come around. This \$3 does not include the \$2 which I must have to get about town. I must borrow again. Of course, I do not allow myself such a luxury as a mid ay lunch. I buy a slass of beer then and subsist till nightfall upon the crackers and cheese.

We are both church people, but we have not dared face the sexton and the rector for a year past, because we cannot pay our pew rent, \$50 a year. This is one of our greatest regrets, because we both enjoy the comfort of the Episcopal Church; we will not ask for charity—yet.

Some will now say that I am not a prudent

because we both enjoy the comfort of the Episcopal Church; we will not ask for charity—yet.

Some will now say that I am not a prudent man. Time was, before I dared take upon myself the responsibilities of a family, that I had an inviolable rule to save \$1,500 a year. Once, from Feb. 8 to July 1, I aswed \$1,500. All that is sone now. I wore good clothes, always had plenty of money in my pocket—as well as a fat bank book—and owed no man. What does "Cynic" knew about sickness? Of a child suffering for six weeks with nneumonia, and two trained nurses at \$25 a week each, physicians in consultation at \$25 a visit? What does "Cynic" know of the joy of saving that child at the last moment before death stepped in, thanks to those \$25 doctors and nurses? What does "Cynic" know of little feet that must be shod almost weekly, or little trousers that must be bought because I cannot pay enough for nurses to keep the little legs they try to cover from sliding down the bannisters? Perhaps the wonderful children of whom "Cynic" writes can cet along without five quarts of milk a day. Mine can't, Perhaps they are never ill. Does the head of the house pay life insurance? I do.

Won't some reader of TRE &cx write a treatise upon how a young married course can live in New York upon \$4,500 a year, without setting into debt, and without daring to give such things as dinner parties, luncheons or card parties, remembering that the family must live in Manhattan because of the hushand's business, and the children must go to the country in summer, because of the children's health? Likewise basy in mind this family mentioned are not tenement-house people. liance will be the most marvellous flyer

NEW YORK, April 11. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Pour editorial yesterday you piece the question of entertaining on \$3,500 a year upon a broader basis by raising the point "whether it is dewhich we actually are."

The question was put to Dr. Slicer at the

People's Institute last night, during the dis-cussion that followed his lecture on "Real Relations." Dr. Silicer took substantially the same negative ground you did, only givthe same negative ground you did, only giving it a more ethical turn.

I beg leave to direr. What women or man who is desirous of winning respect and admiration is not trying to keep up appearance? A women will keep up appearances in looks: a minister will keep up appearances in righteous thought; a merchanic in business ability; a mechanic in efficiency, and so on through the whole list. I have yet to meet the person in any walk of life who does not keep up appearances. And it is well that this is so. It means an effort to project oneself into a sphere higher than one is actually occupying. All progress is hased upon just such terrelency in man.

Evan ethically it is right that one should wish to seem to be better—ether in character or circumstances—than one actually is.

New York, April 10. Garrier wells.

A VOICE FROM INDIA. The Galling Rule of Lord Curren and the

Grinding Planters' Act. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The occasion for troubling you with this letter is to call your attention to the rule of Lord Curzon. There has hardly been a Vicercy who has done so much in such a short time to make the foreign yoke galling to Indians, I mean Hindus. In sweet talking he has proved second to none, but in every respect he has riveted the chains which our fathers were foolish enough in their simplicity to put were foolish enough in their simplicity to put on themselves, not knowing that cold steel was under a very thin coating of glittering gold

on themselves, not knowing that cold steel was under a very thin coating of glittering gold.

You will have read in the Indian papers how marked was the distinction made between Europeans and ourselves in everything connected with the Delhi Durbar, and how the arrangements at the amphitheatre were made to as to bring home to our Princes the subordinate position they occupied under the Emperor. Consciously or unconsciously, measures after measures are enacted to make the twentisth century. India what the Southern States of your country were at the beginning of the last century. I am convinced that in another twenty years we shall see the old American plantation system in full operation in the British Indian Empire.

The nucleus of it we have iong had in Assam. There systematic slavery is practised under British enactments. The few cases of cruelty brought to light by our crimical records recall to mind the similar incidents which abound in the history of those States in the slavery time, and in Roman history, when the proud Roman considered himself the lord of the universe. When the Positivist Commissioner of Assam, Bir Henry Cotton, protested against the pernicious system. Lord Curzon quietly asked him to retire from the service.

Now, only a few days ago the same system was introduced into the south. The coffee planters of Madras have been given even greater powers over the unhappy Indians working under them by an enactment called the Planters' bill, as you will see by the accompanying papers which I send and would ask for comment upon. I know that it may do us no substantial good, as officialdom is not likely to retrace its steen till a serious catastrophe happens, of which there is no chance for a long time to come. Nevertheless, it will be a satisfaction that they should feel that other eves more sympathetic and generous than theirs are watching what is going on here.

CALCUTTA. March 7, 1903.

The Madras Planters' Labor bill, which is referred to in the above communication, was passed by the

The Madras Planters' Labor bill, which is referred British India, on March 3 last, and it a remarked measure. It is officially described as a bill "to regulate the conditions of labor in the planting districts of the Presidency of Madras."

In it a "labor contract" is defined as a contract in accordance with the provisions of the act to work for hire other than as a domestic servent.

with the cavalry carbine. The board found that excellent results could be secured from the shortened gun, and that it would save as much as two pounds in weight over the gun now in use. This is considered an important feature of the shorter rifle, and only a slight increase of the powder charge will be necessary to secure the required velocity of 2,300 feet and the same carrying capacity. The advantages of the combined cavairy-infantry arm is that it can be more easily handled by the soldiers, that it can be used as a club with greater effect and that for fighting in the brush it is far shead of the longer rifle.

The accuracy of fire of the shorter gun provid cqual to that secured with either the present rifles or the experimental 80 inch gun, and a number of each kind were and to a rmy posts in the West, where they were tried by enlisted men and officers is millier with firing-line conditions. They unanimously approved the shorter gun, and the n port of the board, spaking of the accuracy of fire, says that one officer firing the new gun at a silhou the trget, and the size of a man, discharge d twenty shots in one minute at a distance of 100 yards. See wintern of which hit the target.

The mport is now under consideration by the Ordmance Dapartment and will be presented to the Scretary of War carry next week, with a recommendation by Gen. Cross rether the shorter gun be adopted as a type for the military a revice work for hire other than as a domestic servent.

A "maistry" is a person contracting with a planter for the supply of laborers; and it is provided that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract act, 1872, it shall be competent for any person of the age of 16 years and upward to enter into a labor contract. By sections 26 and 28 breaches of contract by either a maistry or a laborer are made penal offences. A maistry may be punished for failing to present himself at an estate on a specified date; for failing to remain on an estate for a specified time without sufficient cause: or failing to account for money advanced to supply laborers, by imprisonment up to three to supply laborers, by imprisonment up to three monuts or fine up to 500 rupees, or both; and a Magistrate may award to a planter out of a fine such compensation as he may deem fit. A laborer for absence without sufficient cause, or neglect or refusal to work shall, on conviction, be liable to forfeit his wages for the days lost and to pay his employer not more than eight cents for each such day, and to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen

days.

Section 20 and following sections provide that a planter or employer may apply to have a maistry or laborer so sentenced handed over to him to work or laborer so sentenced handed over to him to work
during the term of the sentence, and empowers
a Magistrate to graut the application. The act
also provides that sentences of imprisonment be
added to the period of the contract. Under the Contract act of 1872 a laborer could terminate his engagement on a month's notice; but under the one
in question he cannot do so by any notice or under

late" or "control" trade more or less. As association like that in St. Louis which preents a citizen from purchasing supplies in that city "restricts" or "restrains" trade. If Congress, in passing the Sherman act. t not say so? Manifestly, it did not, and so used the word "restrain." NEW YORK, April 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It strikes me that, according to the recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the United States of America is clearly an illegal combination and ought to be dissolved! NEW YORK, April 11. FELLOWES DAVIS.

Packing for Export-Merchants Not All to

of the submarine to be considered and were succersful. The requirements of the trial were that each vessel should make eight knots while light, or as high out of the water as possible, seven knots while awash and seven knots submerged, with an endurance of three hours.

Capt. Whiting said that in light teste the Grampus made 8.45 and 8.46 knots, and the Pike 8.51 and 8.55 knots. Awash, two tests, the Grampus made 7.6 and 7.58, and the Pike 7.44 and 7.64. Submerged the Grampus made 7.3 and the Pike 7.18 knots.

In torpedo firing the Grampus, going at 7.26 knots, made a centre hit, while the Pike, going at 7.14 knots, miesed the target, although pointed for it. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We read the letter from the party in Colombia, South America, and your comments thereon in Monday's issue, and and your comments thereon in Monday's issue, and the letters that have appeared since bearing upon the same question, and while fully realizing the predicament of a consignee in receiving goods in a smashed up condition, we submit that there is another side to the story.

We have been shippers of stoves for many years,

in saying that there are some who are reparative for damaged merchandise besides the merchandise themselves.

We have seen six stoves put in one sling to be hoisted from the dock over the ship's side into the hoisted from the dock over the ship's side into the hoisted from the dock over the ship's side into the hoisted from the dock or hold.

We have kept memos of such incidents and swatted reports as to the receipt of the goods, and true enough some of the very lot referred to were those reported broken, and "due to bad packing."

We have seen the most careless and "devil-may-eare" handling of merchandise on the dooks that one could well imagine.

Can merchants be expected to pack an article like a stove to accure it against atmost deliberate, matheful destruction, where the cost of the article itself would be perhaps only a portion of the expense of the packings to accomplish a proof against such recklessness.

pense of the packing to accomplish a proof against such recklessuess.

Do shipping agents or ship owners end rot to exercise ordinary care with our goods! Or is the perhaps, that inasmuch as so great a proporties of our foreign shipments go into foreign bottoms, that it matters little to the shipping agents whether American goods go in good stape or not?

It is the meat natural thing for a merchant in a foreign country when he receives goods broken and damaged to lay it to the floor of the manufacturer. It is almost a sterootyped expression that the goods arrived broken "because of bad packing."

packing."
In many cases goods are transferred from ship to train, perhaps over some single track, narrow gauge, rickety road, sometimes on mule back, sometimes hauled by means of ramshackle trapabut no matter how they go and no matter how handled, any injury must be the fault of the manu-

nandied any injury must be the state of the facturer.

Foreigners have had such unsatisfactory experience in recovering anything from the ocean transportation companies that it has become a matter of utter usclessness to undertake the remoters of a claim, and they see more probability, porthaps, of indemnity through a complaint to the hipping merchants and through them the manufacturers.

facturers.

We do not say that the steamship companies are altogether responsible, but we feel that there is another side to the question that has received so much publicity, than the one that puts every atom of blame thon our American manufacturers. The tremendous growth of the export trade in American manufacturers during the last few years is a pretty good answer that we do know something about how to pack goods well.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS.

Easter. Comes the gladsome time of year When to her renown Every maiden walks sbroad In on Easter gown.

> Every youth dose raiment sew Shining the to boot:
> Pity Cupid—he must still
> Prose the same sid suit.
> McLastphus

CHANGE IN NEW ARMY RIFLE. It Is Shortened to 26 Inches and Will Be Supplied to Infantry and Cavalry. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Another and core important change than heretofore croposed is to be made in the army rifle.

at Springfield and Sandy Hook by an ord-

nance board which was convened for the

purpose of giving a final trial to the new

experimental rifle, designed to take the place of the present magazine gun.

The report of the board reached the

Ordnance Bureau to-day, and shows that

the new experimental rifle did all that

was claimed for it by the ordnance experts.

The board, however, considered that a considerable reduction in the length of the

gun could be made without sacrificing any

of its good features, and a compromise be-

tween the cavalry carbine, which is only

twenty-two inches long, and the new rifle, which is thirty inches, has been agreed

It is now proposed to make a rifle 24

inches long and supply it to both the infantry and cavalry, thus doing away with the cavalry carbine. The board found

that excellent results could be secured from

ADDICKS MEN DISAPPOINTED.

U. S. Marshal Fitna Makes a Regular Re-

publican His Deputy.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 11.-United

States Marshal Flinn, who was appointed

to office immediately after he effected the

deal in the Legislature, of which he was a member, by which Allee and Bal were elected

The Grampus and Pike Exceed the Contract

Requirements.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The Navy De-

partment received to-day a telegram from Capt. Whiting, precident of the trial board

at San Francisco, reporting that the trials

of the submarine torpedo boats Grampus and Pike had been finished and were suc-cersful. The requirements of the trial

Tomatoes and Potatoes on One Plant.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.-Attorney-

General Douglas has in his office a hybrid

plant which at the roots is putting forth potatoes and above ground several well-developed tomatoes. It was produced at the State experiment station by grafting a tomato vine onto a potato plant.

Ingalls for Johnson for Governor of Oble.

From the Civeland Plain Dealer.

M. E. Ingalls, who was defeated for Mayor of Cincinnati yesterday on the Citizens' Municipal ticket, to-day said: "The logical candidate for Governor of Chio is Tom L. Johnson, and I am for him if he is the Democratic nonlines."

An Barter Song.

ot in the pillared temple, where shadows lurk and

play. Where white-robed choirs their anthems chant, keep

But where the creeping grasses break through the

The pines lift up their columned plumes, with wind-

ing alsies between.
The mighty oaks bow down their heads just burnting

From out the sodden last year's leaves, which an-

The timid wild flowers give their sweets to breeze

No cloud the fleckiess other mars, the air is soft as

And heaven and earth the bright hours watch in

But bark! From every bush and tree the choiring

The Lord, the Lord is rises! Give praises to His

He who bids earth swakes from winter's bendage

Who guides us as we wander-oh, what is death to

O souls shot ett to darkbess, O bearts that grieve

and mean. The Lord, the Lord is risen! Give proise to Min

The birds that hymn Rie glery, the carth that wakes

from sleep.

sain the arching beavens, raise we our prayers to God.

we our Easter day;

nto green.

passing by.

smiling, joyous calm.

s a result of the recent tests con

more fur

upon.

SUNREN CAUSEWAY. Belle of Our Cobblestone Days Exposed

at Low Tide. Four feet below the level of West Thirteenth street the remains of an old street run out into the North River. Exposed between half and low tides, its even gray obbles, straight curbs and the oaken posts of apparently a one-time fence line are a source of endless speculation to the contemplative characters of the neighboring waterfront. Only about fifteen feet of the road is visible. The rest disappears in the earth and stone with which the land

in the earth and stone with which the land was filled in when the riverfront was raised to its present level.

But it is not the finding of the old road, merely, that is remarkable. How, the waterfront asks, can a road ever have been built which at high tide is three feet under water? The present land level has not sunk—at least the end of West Thirteenth street sustains a building which was part of Delamater's famous monitor-building iron foundry in the sixties, and it is sound as a dollar. Besides, West Thirteenth street for its whole fength, as far as the North River bulkhead, is almost absolutely level. One theory is that the recent dredging alongside of the old road pulled away part of its foundations and made it settle. But the symmetry of cobbles, curbs and fence posts casts doubt on this. The road was discovered two weeks ago by Janitor Hixon, who looks after the Equitable Life's five-story tenement block on the end of Little West Twelfth street. After a perplexed investigation he led Capt. Hatfield, the eavagenarian Inspector of Water for Shipping, from his post on Pier 58½, and made him stamp solidly upon the sunken causeway. They finally called on THE SUN for an expolanation.

upon the sunken causeway. They finally called on THE SUN for an explanation.

A reporter found the discourars yesterday afternoon in interested contemplation of the quelling of a mutiny on the French three-master Joliette. After commending the use of a belaying pin in such disputes. Capt. Hatfield led the visitor around to the subvaries causeway.

the submarine causeway.

"An old-time relic, sure thing," he said.
"May be English, may be Indian. But in
my judgment 'tis the work of an amphee-As in 1832 West Eighth street was the

most northern street cut through Green-wich village to the waterfront, the road is doubtless between fifty and sixty years old, and could not have had much more than ten or fifteen years of usefulness.

PIPER TEACHES THE CAPTAINS How to Handle Downtown Street Tram Obey the Law, He Says.

All of the police captains whose precincts re below Fourteenth street, toget Inspectors Schmittberger and Smith whose districts include those precincts, listened to a talk on the street traffic problem and street obstructions from Capt. Piper at Police Headquarters yesterday.

Capt. Piper told the captains, who are expected to repeat the lecture to their men. that the present traffic regulations forbid any vehicle being backed up to the curb on Broadway below Thirty-fourth street, and that it was the duty not only of the Broad-way squad, but of the men on patrol to see that wagons draw up alongside the curb. Capt. Piper said that the patrolmen did not seem to understand their powers in the

member, by which Alice and Bal were elected United States Senators, this morning appointed James L. Hawkins deputy marshal. Hawkins was sergeant-at-arms of the last House of Representatives, ad was at one time Chief of Police in Wilmington. He is a Regular Republican, and his appointment, therefore, has caused a commotion in the Union Republican party.

Marshal Flinn is a Regular Republican, but the Union Republicans expected that as a condition of his appointment and Senator Alie's indorsement of his confirmation, he would appoint an Addicks man as his deputy, and David S. Clark of Kenton, a Methodist local preacher, was elated for the place. The appointment of Hawkins indicates that Marshal Flinn's Addicks proclivities ended when he accomplished the deal by which Addiscks got one of the Senatorships. not seem to understand their powers in the matter.

"If the men would regulate traffic and make traffic obey them, as is done abroad," he told the captains, "there wouldn't be any necessity of escorting people across streets, a work that now takes up most of the policeman's time. The police are too slow in making arrests. When they tell a driver not to do a thing and he does it, tell your men to arrest him immediately."

Capt. Piper told the captains that the merchants were using the sidewalks of this city as annexes to their warehouses and that goods were only supposed to be on the sidewalk while in transit. Transit, said Capt. Piper, did not mean storage.

walk while in transit. Transit, said Capt. Piper, did not mean storage.

In the East Side precincts, Capt. Piper said, the police have allowed merchants to open packing boxes on the sidewalk, leaving boards with nails in them lying around loose for pedestrians to step on.

"All this must be stopped," said Capt. Piper, "The convenience of the merchants does not come before the convenience of the pedestrians. Do not make the enforcement of regulations too great a hardship at once, and tell your men to use sense in the matter. But the laws are on the books and they must be enforced."

The captains were also told that all newspaper stands and venders' stands must be either inside the curb line or off the sideeither inside the curb line or off the side walk altogether.

TROUBLE AMONG OUR INDIANS. The Onendagas Petition for the Banishment of the Canadian Red Men.

STRACUSE, April 11.-There is bad blood emong the Indians on the Onondaga Reservation, and Gov. Odell has been appealed to to settle the trouble between the native and Canadian, Indians. The Governor and Canadian Indians. The Governor has directed the Indian agent to investigate. Hatchets have been used on several occasions, and the life of the Rev. George Taft, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been threatened. There are about twenty-five families of Indians who came here from Canada, and the Onon-dagas say they do not bear a good reputation. A patition is being circulated asking for the banishment of these Indians, and this is causing the trouble. Jarius Peirce, one of the most intelligent Indians, takes sides against the aliens, and has had his life threatened everal times.

OBJECT TO REAL ESTATE TAXES. Ten Thousand Property Owners Apply for Revision.

life threatened several times.

The Tax Commissioners will have to work hard and late to get through the applications for revision of real assessments before June 1. In the five boroughs more than 10,000 property owners have objected to their assessments. This total is far above the usual mumber, due to the full-value assessment. This table shows the number of parcels of property assessed and the number of applications for revision:

Manhatian Appraisals. The Bronx 52,095 Brooklyn 204.828 Queens 83,147 Richmond 23,768	5,20 8,54 90 11
Totals	10,10

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The office of Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has at last been filled by the appointment of Herman R. Dietby the appointment of Heryan R. Dietrich, the editor of a newspaper at Utica, Mo. Despite the "hocdoo" that attaches to the position through the misfortunes of recent Consuls-General and the fact that Guayaquii is a hot bed of yellow fever, there were many applicants for the office, which is worth \$3,000 in salary and about \$500 additional in fees. nd about \$600 additional in fees

Mearagua Revelution Suppressed. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Senor Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua, has received the following telegram from his Government:

*Revolution is suppressed. The entire republic is at peace.

Befor Corea said to-day that the trouble arose over an election contest for Mayor of the town of San Pablo. He declared that the affair was insignificant, nobody being hurt.

An Inglarious Fallure.

From the New Orleans Times Democrates The baby looked reproachful, and Professor looked ashamed (Re was a man of wondrous lore, For learning Justiy famed).

The smallest bone of dineaur He could have classed and n At selentific target he Had never value simed.

But when the baby asked him for The beby looked represental